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(72) Inventor: Tomizawa, Naoki  
Chiba-shi, Chiba (JP)

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(74) Representative: Brown, Kenneth Richard et al  
R.G.C. Jenkins & Co.  
26 Caxton Street  
London SW1H 0RJ (GB)

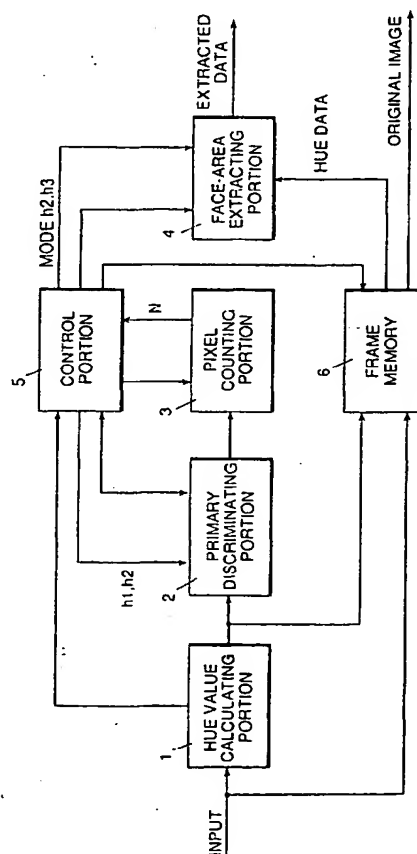
(71) Applicant: SHARP KABUSHIKI KAISHA  
Osaka (JP)

(54) **Specified image-area extracting method and device for producing video information**

(57) A face (skin color) area of a person is extracted at a minimized error irrespective of different skin colors of the human races. A hue value calculating portion (1) determines a hue value from an input image (RGB signal). A primary discriminating portion (2) extracts pixels whose hue value lies in a specified range defined by limiting values outputted from a control portion (5). A pixel-counting portion (3) counts the extracted pixels. The control portion (5) selects a threshold value for extracting a face area according to the count of the extracted pixels and outputs the threshold value to a face-area extracting portion (4) which in turn extracts a face area according to the threshold value.

The method and device are usable for video processing device, e.g. for producing video information suitable to use in video telephones and video conferences.

FIG.7

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## Description

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to a specified image-area extracting method and a specified image-area extracting device, and more particularly, to a method of and a device for extracting, from an input image, a remarkable portion, e.g., a person's skin-color portion including its face, arms and the like as a specified image-area, which method and device are usable for video processing device, e.g., for producing video information suitable to use in video telephones and video conferences.

10 Up to now, face-area extraction by detecting a location of a face of a human figure in an input image and processing the detected area with priority has been proposed as an effective method to improve the quality of video image. It is easily understood that a face portion is remarkable in an image displayed on a display screen of, e.g., a video telephone or a video conference apparatus in the field of video communication. It is, therefore, preferred to extract a face area from an image and suitably encode and quantize the extracted face area to improve the image quality.

15 Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 5-165120, which is referred to as a first example of conventional face-area extracting method, discloses sequential steps of a face-area extracting process according to a featured image-data extracting method. At 1st Step, input data R, G, B is cleared from noise components. At 2nd Step, data R, G and B are converted to H (hue) value, S (saturation) value and L (luminance) value. At 3rd Step, a two-dimensional histogram showing hue value and saturation value is prepared by using a coordinate system with orthogonal axes for hue value (H), saturation value (S) and the number of pixels. At 4th Step, the determined two-dimensional histogram is clustered by cutting-out small peaks therefrom by a plane parallel to the coordinate plane and detecting small peaks. At 5th Step, a large number of pixels are clustered on the basis of the detected small peaks cutout from the two-dimensional histogram, and surrounding pixels are integrated together to form an integrated area. The input image scene (frame) is divided into areas according to the integrated area. Prospective areas of a person's face are extracted from the divided image. At 6th Step, face areas are estimated from the extracted prospective face areas, and then data sets R, G and B for estimated face areas are outputted.

Similar techniques for determining the above-mentioned two-dimensional histogram of parameters H and S and dividing and extracting peaks corresponding to respective areas of an image are also proposed in Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Nos. 6-160993, 6-67320, 5-158164, 5-100328, 4-346334, 4-346333 and 4-346332. Another (second) example of a conventional area-extracting method is as follows:

30 A two-dimensional histogram is plotted for color difference values U and V, where a face area included in respective area. Therefore, the respective area is extracted and outputted as a face area. The above-mentioned processing is conducted on all video frames.

35 The first example of a conventional face-area extraction method divides an input image into areas by first preparing a two-dimensional histogram of hue and luminance and then extracting a peak of histogram frequencies (the number of pixels). This method, however, encounters such a problem that it is rather difficult to decide what peak corresponds to a skin color area: in practice, the white race and the black race have different hue values, i.e., erroneous face-area extraction may arise depending upon the different races.

The second example of a conventional face-area extracting method involves the following problem:

40 Face areas of all races can not be limited to two kinds of color difference distributions and are of at least three kinds of color difference (the white race, the black race and the yellow race) because the color difference has a close correlation with luminance (brightness). Accordingly, this method can not extract a face area depending upon the race. When the method is applied to video processing, a color space of all pixels in each frame must be transformed by performing a large number of time-consuming operations.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

45 In view of the foregoing problem of the conventional arts, the present invention was made to provide a skin-color-area extracting method that is capable of correctly extracting a skin-color area with no error and with a minimized amount of processing operations.

To solve the above-mentioned problems, the present invention provides the following methods and devices:

55 (1) A specified image-area extracting method is to derive a value of a color component having a low correlation with luminance from each of pixels composing an input colored image, determine distributions of all pixels of the input image against each color component value, decide a specified area of each color component value on the basis of the determined distributions and extract pixels whose color component value lies within the specified range. This method can accurately extract a face area of a person in an image with a minimized influence of illuminating conditions, skin color difference of the races and variation of skin colors.

(2) A specified area extracting method, which relates to the invention of the above (1), is further featured by using hue values as the color component. This feature is effective to use in practice of extracting a specified-image-area.

(3) A specified area extracting method, which relates to the invention of the above (1) or (2), determines distributions of pixels relative to the color component values by preparing a histogram of the color component values, examines whether a peak frequency exceeding a preset value in a preset range of the color component values and selects two presetable specified areas on the basis of the examination result. This feature is effective to use in practice for extracting a specified image-area from an input image.

(4) A specified area extracting method, which relates to the above (3), is characterized in that the presetable specified range of the color component values is limited by a fixed upper limit value and a fixed lower limit value to simplify the processing.

(5) A specified area extracting device comprises arithmetic operation means for calculating a color component value having a low correlation with luminance for each pixel in an input colored image, a frame memory for storing the input colored image and the color component value determined by the arithmetic processing means, discriminating means for discriminating whether the determined color component value is included within a specified preset range of color components values, counting means for counting-up pixels having color component value within the specified range according to the discrimination result, specified image-area extracting means for extracting an image within the selected range of color component values read from the frame memory and control means for performing control of the above-mentioned means and calculating operations, said control means being provided with facilities for comparing a value counted-up by the counting means to a preset value and for selecting two specified areas of the color component by the specified image-area extracting means. This device is effective to use in practice for extracting a specified image-area from an input image.

(6) A specified area extracting device, which relates to the above (5), is characterized in that an upper limit value and a lower limit value limiting the predetermined range of color component values are constant values to simplify the processing.

(7) A specified area extracting device comprises a frame memory for storing an input colored image, pixel extracting means for deriving a color component value having a low correlation with luminance for each pixel of the input image stored in the frame memory, determining distributions of all pixels of the input image according to the color component values, determining a specified area of the color component values on the basis of the distributions and extracting pixels belonging to the determined specified area, means for preparing a histogram of the extracted image pixels in an input color-space, means for determining a specified area in the input color-space from the distribution of the determined histogram, means for applying the determined specified image area to an input image of a proceeding frame and extracting pixels belonging to the determined specified area from the input image, and control means for controlling the above-mentioned means and calculations. This device can extract pixels belonging to a specified area according to a histogram in a color space of an input original image at an increased processing rate and therefore is suitable to process images in which a person always exists and will not be altered by another.

(8) A specified area extracting device, which relates to the above (7), is characterized in that the control means periodically conduct determination of the specified area in a color space, repeatedly applies the specified area determined in the color space to images to be inputted until a new specified area is defined, and extracts pixels belonging to the specified area. This device can therefore work with a sequence of frames in which a person is altered by another.

(9) A specified area extracting device, which relates to any one of the above (7) and (8), is characterized in that it has a facility adapted to process image sequence to be used as the input colored image. This device can be effectively used for processing a sequence of video frames.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a flow chart for explaining a conventional face-area extracting method.

Figure 2 is a graph showing a two-dimensional histogram of hue and luminance of an input image according to a conventional face-area extracting method.

Figure 3 is a graph showing how to divide an input image into areas according to a conventional face-area extracting method.

Figure 4 is a view for explaining a conventional image processing.

Figure 5 is a graph of histogram of hue values of the white race and the yellow race.

Figure 6 is a graph of histogram of hue values of the black race.

Figure 7 is a block diagram showing an embodiment of the present invention, which embodiment relates to means for realizing a specified image area extracting method.

Figure 8 is a flow chart showing sequential operations of a control unit of an embodiment shown in Fig. 7.

Figure 9 is a block diagram showing a hardware realizing a method of the present invention.

Figure 10 is a block diagram showing an image processing device embodying the present invention.

Figure 11 is a view for explaining an embodiment of Fig. 10.

Figure 12 is a view for explaining an embodiment of Fig. 10.

## PREFERRED EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION

Face-area extraction by detecting a location of a face of a human figure in an input image and processing the detected area with priority has been proposed as an effective method to improve the quality of video image. It is easily understood that a face portion is remarkable in an image displayed on a display screen of, e.g., a video telephone or a video conference apparatus in the field of video communication. It is, therefore, preferred to extract a face area from an image and suitably encode and quantize the extracted face area to improve the image quality.

Fig. 1 is a flow chart showing sequential steps of a face-area extracting process according to a featured image-data extracting method described in Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 5-165120, which is referred to as a first example of conventional face-area extracting method. At Step S0, input data R, G, B is cleared from noise components. At Step S1, data R, G and B are converted to H (hue) value, S (saturation) value and L (luminance) value. At Step S2, a two-dimensional histogram showing hue value and saturation value is prepared by using a coordinate system with orthogonal axes for hue value (H), saturation value (S) and the number of pixels as shown in Fig. 2. At Step S3, the determined two-dimensional histogram is clustered by cutting-out small peaks therefrom by a plane ST parallel to the coordinate plane and detecting small peaks. At Step S4, a large number of pixels are clustered on the basis of the detected small peaks cutout from the two-dimensional histogram, and surrounding pixels are integrated together to form an integrated area. The input image scene (frame) is divided into areas according to the integrated area. Prospective areas R1 and R3 of a person's face are extracted from the divided image. At Step S5, face areas R1 and R3 (see Fig. 3) are estimated from the extracted prospective face areas, and then data sets R, G and B for estimated face areas are outputted.

Similar techniques for determining the above-mentioned two-dimensional histogram of parameters H and S and dividing and extracting peaks corresponding to respective areas of an image are also proposed in Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Nos. 6-160993, 6-67320, 5-158164, 5-100328, 4-346334, 4-346333 and 4-346332. Another (second) example of a conventional area-extracting method is as follows:

Fig. 4 shows a two-dimensional histogram plotted for color difference values U and V, where a face area included in area Rf1 or Rf2. Therefore, the area Rf1 defined by  $LU1 < U < HU1$  and  $LV1 < V < HV1$  or the area Rf2 defined by  $LU2 < U < HU2$  and  $LV2 < V < HV2$  is extracted and outputted as a face area. The above-mentioned processing is conducted on all video frames.

Referring now to the accompanying drawings, preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail as follows:

(Embodiment of the present invention, which corresponds to aforementioned (1), (2), (5) or (6))

In this embodiment, hue is used as a color component having a little correlation with a luminance component. Although there are many equations usable for deriving a value of hue from an image, this embodiment adopts a hue-deriving equation according to a standard HSV color representation system (H- hue, S- Saturation, V- Luminance). The following equation (1) is an example of hue (H-value) deriving equation for an input format of a RGB signal.

$$H = \cos^{-1} \left[ \frac{(R-G) + (R-B)}{2 \sqrt{\{(R-G)^2 + (R-B)(G-B)\}}} \right] \quad (H=2\pi-H, \text{ if } B>G) \quad \dots (1)$$

Figs. 5 and 6 show histograms of hue values derived from an image including a face area according to Equation (1). In Fig. 5, there is shown a histogram obtained from an image including therein a person with a relatively light colored skin as the white race or the yellow race has. In Fig. 6, there is shown a histogram obtained from an image including a person having a relatively dark colored skin as the black race has.

In Fig. 5, pixels of a skin-color area are usually distributed in a ridge (peak) M1 of the histogram. Namely, pixels representing a skin color exist in a range W1 in which hue value takes 0.15 to 9.45 rad. On the other hand, the histogram of Fig. 6 shows no ridge of frequency (pixels) in the range W1, that is, no skin-color area exists within the hue value range W1. The skin-color area is distributed in a ridge M2 of the histogram, which ridge lies within a range W2 of hue values.

Fig. 7 is a block diagram showing a technical means for realizing an area extracting method according to the present invention. The operation of the means is as follows:

A hue value calculating portion 1 determines a hue value from an input video signal according to Equation (1). Derived hue data together with the input video signal is recorded into a frame memory 6 and then is outputted to a primary discriminating portion 2.

The primary discriminating portion 2 determines a specified range  $W1$  defined by an upper limit value  $h2$  and a lower limit value  $h1$  outputted from a control portion 5 and extracts pixels whose hue values determined by the hue value calculating portion 1 lie within the range  $W1$ . In this case the upper limit  $h2$  and the lower limit  $h1$  may take constant (fixed) values. Usually,  $h1$  is set at 0.15 rad and  $h2$  at 0.45 rad. The extraction result is outputted to a pixel counting portion 3.

The pixel counting portion 3 counts the number of pixels extracted by the primary discriminating portion 2. The counted value is outputted to a control portion 5.

The control portion 5 decides to which group (light or dark) the extracted person's skin color belongs according to the counted pixel value and decides, on the basis of the above-mentioned discrimination, a range of color component values to be used for further area-extraction.

A mode representing the decided color range together with a threshold value is outputted to a face-area extracting portion 4.

Fig. 8 shows a sequence of operations of the control portion 5 when deciding a color area. At Step S50, a count value  $N$  is obtained. At Step S51, a proportion of a face area to an entire image is estimated at 3 to 4% of a total of pixels. In this case, the extractable person is considered to have a light skin-color if the counted value exceeds the estimated value. At Step S52, a color component area  $W1$  within  $h1 < H < h2$  is decided as a specified area. On the contrary, the person is considered to have a dark skin color if the counted value does not exceed the threshold. In this case, at Step S53, a logical sum of color areas  $W2$  and  $W3$  defined by  $h2$  and  $h3$  from the control portion 5 is determined as a specified area. Generally,  $h3$  is set at 6.0. The area  $W2$  is  $h3 < H \leq 2\pi$  and the area  $W3$  is  $0 < H < h2$ . As Equation (1) for deriving a hue value is defined by an inverse cosine, the two areas  $W2$  and  $W3$  have hue values being successive to each other at  $2\pi$  and zero to form a substantially single area. In the face-area extracting portion 4, a face (skin-color) image area according to the threshold value and the mode outputted from the control portion 5 is extracted as, e.g., an address for a hue signal read from the frame memory 6.

Embodiment of the present invention, which corresponds to aforementioned (1) to (4):

Fig. 9 is a block diagram showing another example of technical means for realizing the present invention. The operation of the technical means is as follows:

This embodiment differs from the aforementioned first embodiment by using a histogram preparing portion 7, a noise eliminating portion 8 and a peak detecting portion 9 in place of the primary discriminating portion 2 and the pixel counting portion 3 of the first embodiment.

The histogram preparing portion 7 prepares a histogram of hue values. The histogram may include noise and calculation error components. To eliminate these erroneous components, the noise eliminating portion 8 conducts smoothing the histogram by using, e.g., a median filter and then cuts off a histogram part whose frequency (the number of pixels) is not more than a value  $T$  as shown in Fig. 5. The thus obtained histogram is outputted to the peak detecting portion 9.

The peak detecting portion 9 examines whether histogram has a peak in a specified area  $W1$  (this is the same as described before with reference to Figs. 5 and 6). The examination result is outputted to a control portion 5.

According to the examination result, the control portion 5 correlates the histogram with a color area of a person with a light skin-color (i.e., of the white race or the yellow race) if a peak was found in the area  $W1$ , or with a color area of a person with dark skin color (i.e., of the black race) if no peak was found therein. Similarly to the case of first embodiment, the control portion 5 outputs a decided color-area mode and a threshold to a face-area extracting portion 4. The face-area extracting portion 4 extracts a face (skin-color) area from a hue signal of an image read from a frame memory according to the mode and the threshold received from the control portion 5.

Embodiment of the present invention, which corresponds to aforementioned (7) to (9):

The following description relates to an embodiment of the present invention, which treats primarily not with edited image (e.g., a movie picture) but non-edited images taken by a camera. Images of this type allow extraction of respective face-areas therefrom by using the same threshold as far as the same person exists in the images. This embodiment is intended to use the above-mentioned feature.

Fig. 10 is a block diagram showing technical means for realizing the present invention. The operation of the technical means is as follows:

A frame memory 6 stores a frame of input original image.

A color component discriminating portion 10 discriminates a face area in the frame of the original image read from the frame memory 6 according to a color component value. The discrimination can be made, for example, by using the face-area extracting method described in the first embodiment of the present invention defined in the above (1) to (4). The discrimination result is outputted to an input color-space discriminating portion 11.

The input color-space discriminating portion 11 extracts data corresponding to the same co-ordinates as those of

pixels which were judged by the color-component discriminating portion 11 to be the pixels of a face area of the original image read from the frame memory 6. The portion 11 then prepares a histogram in an input color-space by using the extracted data. For example, with the input format of RGB signals, the portion prepares three histograms for respective primary colors (Red, Green and Blue).

5 A face area of the input original image in the color space is discriminated by detecting peaks (frequency distributions) above a noise level in respective histograms, and a threshold for the face area in the input color space is determined. The obtained threshold is outputted to a face-area extracting portion 4.

A control portion 5 instructs the face-area extracting portion 4 to output an original image without processing until it receives a threshold value from the input color-space discriminating portion 11. The control portion 5 controls the  
10 face-area extracting portion 4 to extract a face area from the original image as soon as the threshold value was outputted to them. It requires, for example, one second to obtain the threshold: one second corresponds to a duration of 30 video frames. To achieve real-time face-area extraction processing, the control portion 5 therefore instructs the face-area extracting portion 4 to output 30 successive frames of the original image without any processing and extract a face-area from the 31st and proceeding frames as shown in Fig. 11. This method can reduce processing time to 1/30 in comparison with the case of extracting a face-area by determining threshold for each video-frame. Consequently, a hardware for determining threshold values may be simplified and can be controlled by a micro-processor.

The face-area extracting portion 4 under the control from the control portion 5 outputs an original image without processing or extracts a face area from the original image according to the threshold given from the input color-space discriminating portion 11.

20 The above-described embodiment determines a threshold for 1 frame of video and extracts a face area from each of successive images by applying the same threshold. However, in applying this method to visual telephones and video-conferencing apparatus, it must be considered that a person may alternate with another person in the middle of communication, whereby erroneous extraction may occur.

To avoid this, a threshold obtained by the above-mentioned method is used for face-area extraction but is updated at an interval of the specified number of frames (e.g., once every 300 frames) for further face-area extraction. In other words, the above-mentioned embodiment is repeated periodically with updating the threshold value.

It is supposed that a time necessary for obtaining a threshold value corresponds to a duration of  $N_1$  successive frames, a current threshold value may be updated periodically once every  $N_2$  frames ( $N_2 > N_1$ ). In this case, the control portion 5 instructs the frame memory 6 to record frame No. 0, frame No.  $N_2$ , frame No.  $2 \times N_2$  ... frame No.  $n \times N_2$  ( $n$  is an integer) as shown in Fig. 12. In processing frames 0 to  $N_1$ , a threshold  $T_1$  is determined by the above-mentioned method, then a face-area is extracted from frames  $N_1+1$  to  $N_2+N_1$  by using the threshold  $T_1$ . Meanwhile, a frame No.  $N_2$  is recorded into the frame memory 6 and processed to obtain therefrom a threshold  $T_2$ . The frames No.  $N_2+N_1+1$  to  $2 \times N_2+N_1$  are then processed for extracting therefrom a face area by applying an updated threshold  $T_2$ . The same cycle of processing will be repeated.

35 As is apparent from the foregoing, the present invention offers the following advantages:

- (1) It is possible to provide for extracting a face (skin-color) area with minimized error irrespective of the races.
- (2) It is possible to provide an effective technical means for practical use realizing the above (1).
- (3) It is possible to provide effective means for extracting a specified image area by preparing a histogram and  
40 detecting peaks thereof within a specified area.
- (4) It is possible to further simplify said area-extraction processing by fixing the specified range.
- (5) It is possible to provide technical means capable of extracting two specified image areas on the basis of a sum of counted pixels having a color component value within a specified range. This enables automation of the specified image-area extraction.
- (6) It is possible to further simplify the above-mentioned processing by fixing the specified range.
- (7) It is possible to propose to extract pixels of a specified range from only one frame according to the specified color component value, convert the color component value of the extracted pixels into a color-space value, obtain a threshold value therefrom and perform processing operations on the succeeding frames by using the obtained threshold value. This can realize a considerable time-saving of the process as compared with the case of extracting  
50 a specified area from every frame by using respective color component values obtained for respective frames.
- (8) It is possible to provide a feature of periodically updating a threshold value in addition to the invented feature of the above (7). This feature makes it possible to accurately extract a specified image area even with variation of an object matter in a series of images and to respond the case when persons alternate in a sequence of frames.
- (9) In addition to the effects of the above (7) and (8), it is possible to realize enough capability to process a sequence  
55 of video frames. This can solve the problem of the prior arts that can not work with a sequence of video frames.

## Claims

1. A specified image-area extracting method which is capable of deriving a value of a color component having a low correlation with luminance from each pixel of an input colored image, determining distributions of all pixels of the input image according to every color component value, determining a specified area of each color component value on the basis of the determined distributions and extracting a pixel whose color component value belongs to the specified area.
2. A specified area extracting method as defined in claim 1, characterized in that hue is used as the color component.
3. A specified area extracting method as defined in claim 1, characterized in that the distributions of pixels for respective color component values are determined by preparing a histogram of the color component values, checking is made for existence of a peak having a frequency exceeding a preset value in a preset range of values of the color component, two specified preset areas are selected to be determined on the basis of the check result.
4. A specified area extracting method as defined in claim 3, characterized in that the preset specified range of the color component values is limited by a fixed upper limit value (h2) and a fixed lower limit value (h1).
5. A specified area extracting device comprising arithmetic processing means (1) for calculating a color components value having a low correlation with luminance for each pixel in an input colored image, a frame memory (6) for storing the input colored image and the color component value determined by the arithmetic processing means (1), discriminating means (2) for discriminating whether the determined color component value is included within a preset specified range of color components values, counting means (3) for counting-up pixels whose color component value being within the specified range according to the discrimination result, specified image-area extracting means (4) for extracting an image within the selected range of color component values from the frame memory (6) and control means (5) for performing control of the above-mentioned means (1, 6, 2, 3, 4) and calculating operations, said control means (5) being provided with facilities for comparing a value counted-up by the counting means (3) with a preset value and selecting two specified ranges of the color component values by the specified image-area extracting means (4).
6. A specified area extracting device as defined in claim 5, characterized in that an upper limit value and a lower limit value limiting the preset range of color component values are constant values.
7. A specified area extracting device comprising a frame memory (6) for storing an input colored image, pixel extracting means (4) for deriving a color component value having a low correlation with luminance for each pixel of the input image stored in the frame memory (6), determining distributions of all pixels of the input image according to the color component values, determining a specified area of the color component values on the basis of the distributions and extracting pixels belonging to the determined specified area, means (7) for preparing a histogram of the extracted image pixels in an input color space, means (9) for determining a specified area in the input color space from the distributions of the determined histogram, means (4) for applying the determined specified image area to an input image of a proceeding frame and extracting pixels belonging to the determined specified area from the input image, and control means (5) for control of the above-mentioned means and necessary calculations.
8. A specified area extracting device as defined in claim 7, characterized in that the control means (5) periodically conducts determination of the specified area in a color space and extraction of pixels belonging to the determined specified area by repeatedly applying said specified area to images to be inputted until a new specified area is defined.
9. A specified area extracting device as defined in any one of claims 7 and 8, characterized in that it has facility adaptable to process image sequence used as the input colored image.
10. A method of identifying a specified area of an image produced by an image signal having color components and a luminance component, comprising processing said image signal to produce a color variable having a reduced correlation with said luminance component compared to said color components, analysing said color variable for said image to deduce a type of said specified area, and identifying said specified area in accordance with the determined type.
11. A method of identifying a specified area in a plurality of images produced by an image signal, comprising identifying

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said specified area in a first of said images, analysing said image signal for the identified area to derive a threshold therefrom, and using said derived threshold to identify said specified area in another of said plurality of images.

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FIG.1  
( PRIOR ART )

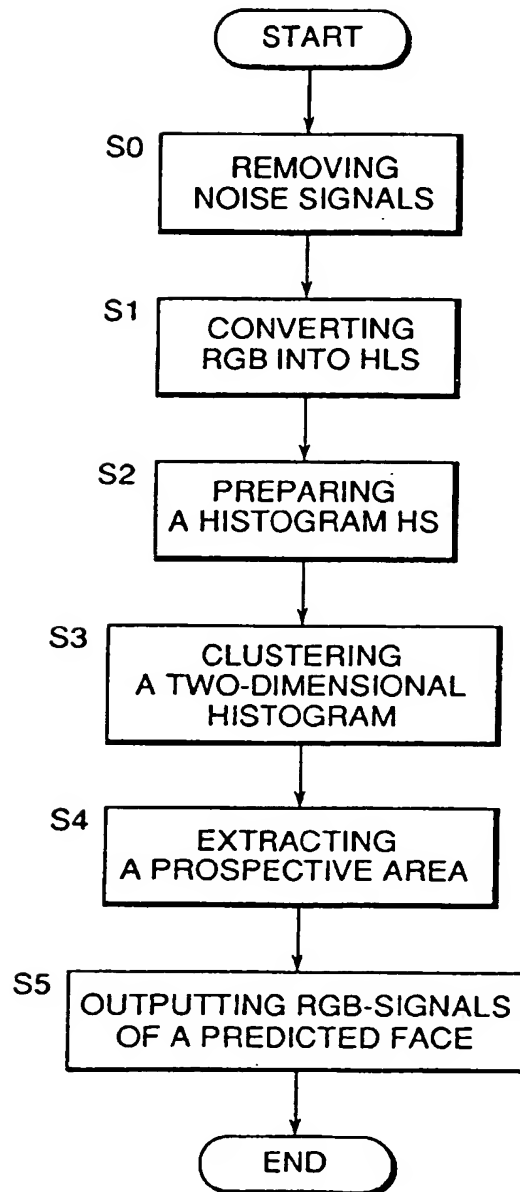


FIG.2  
( PRIOR ART )

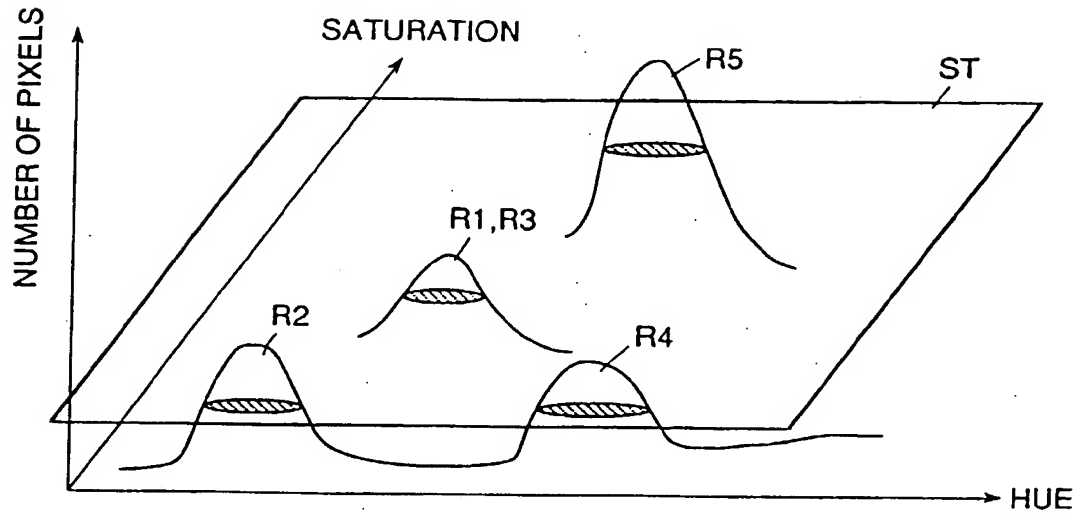


FIG.3  
( PRIOR ART )

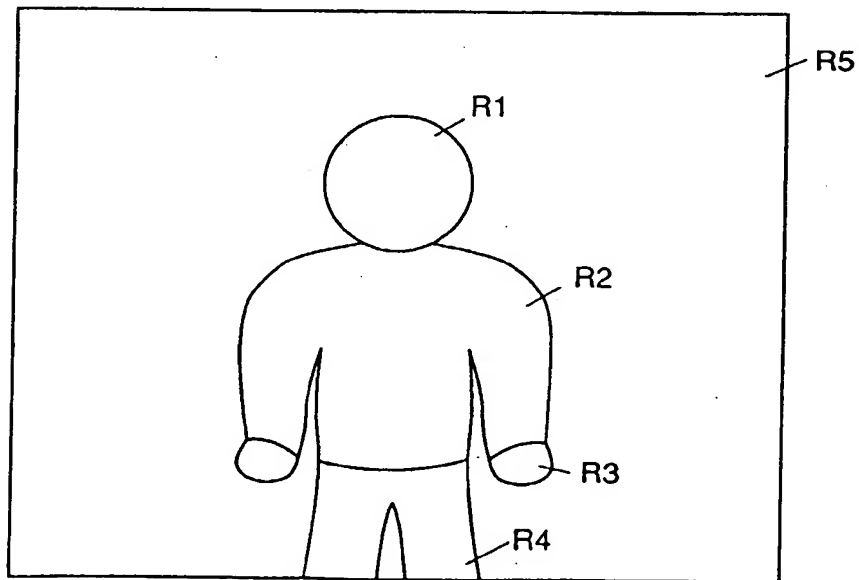


FIG.4  
( PRIOR ART )

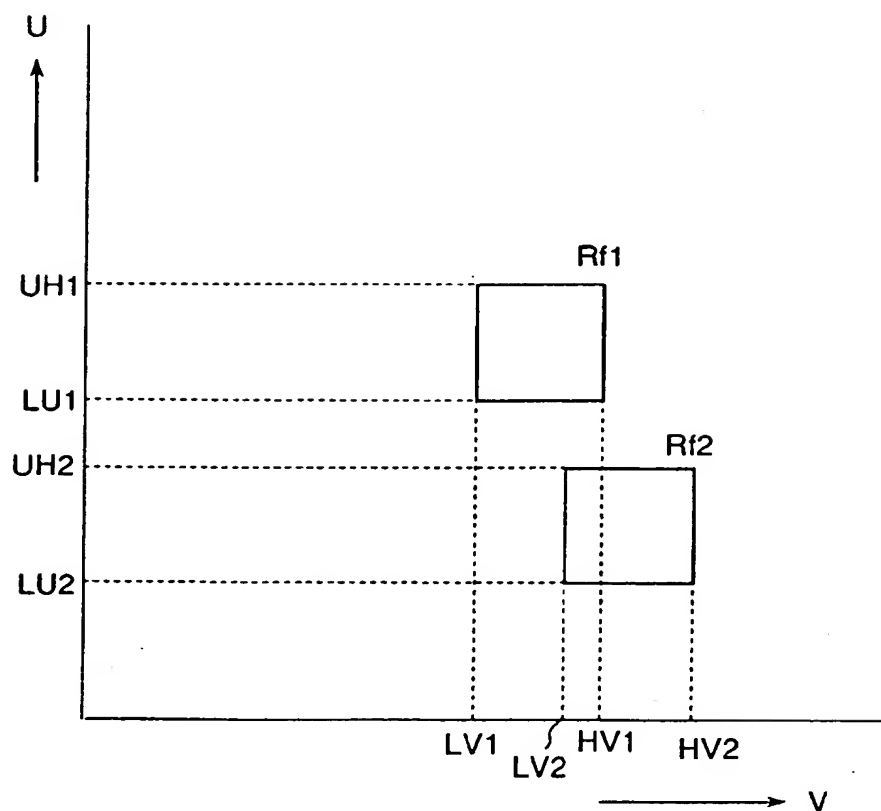


FIG.5

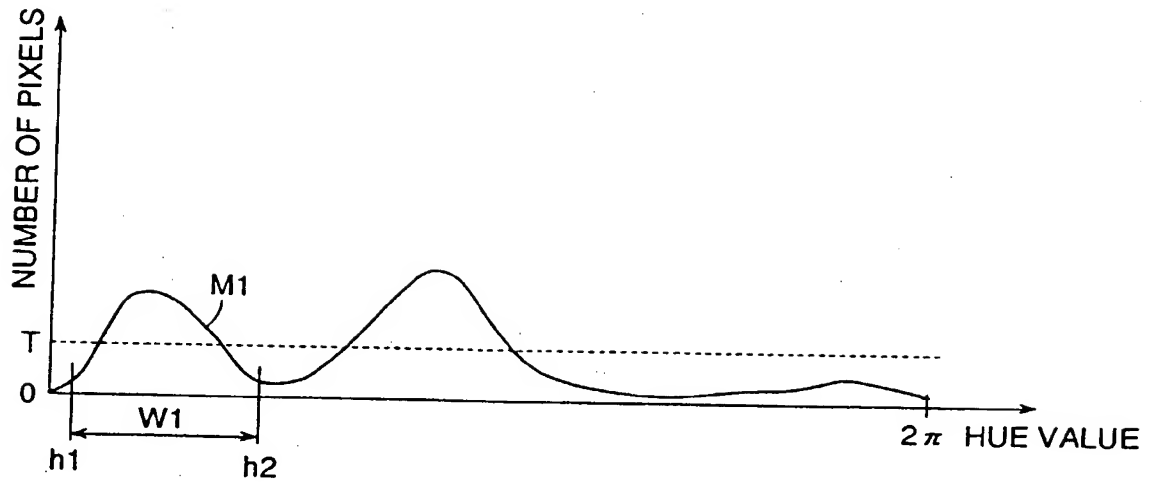


FIG.6

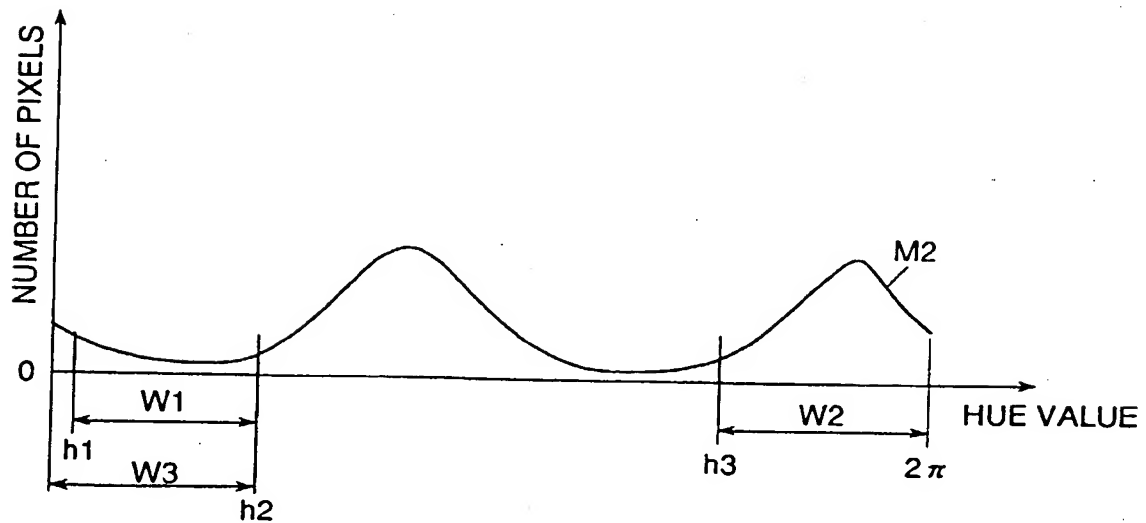


FIG. 7

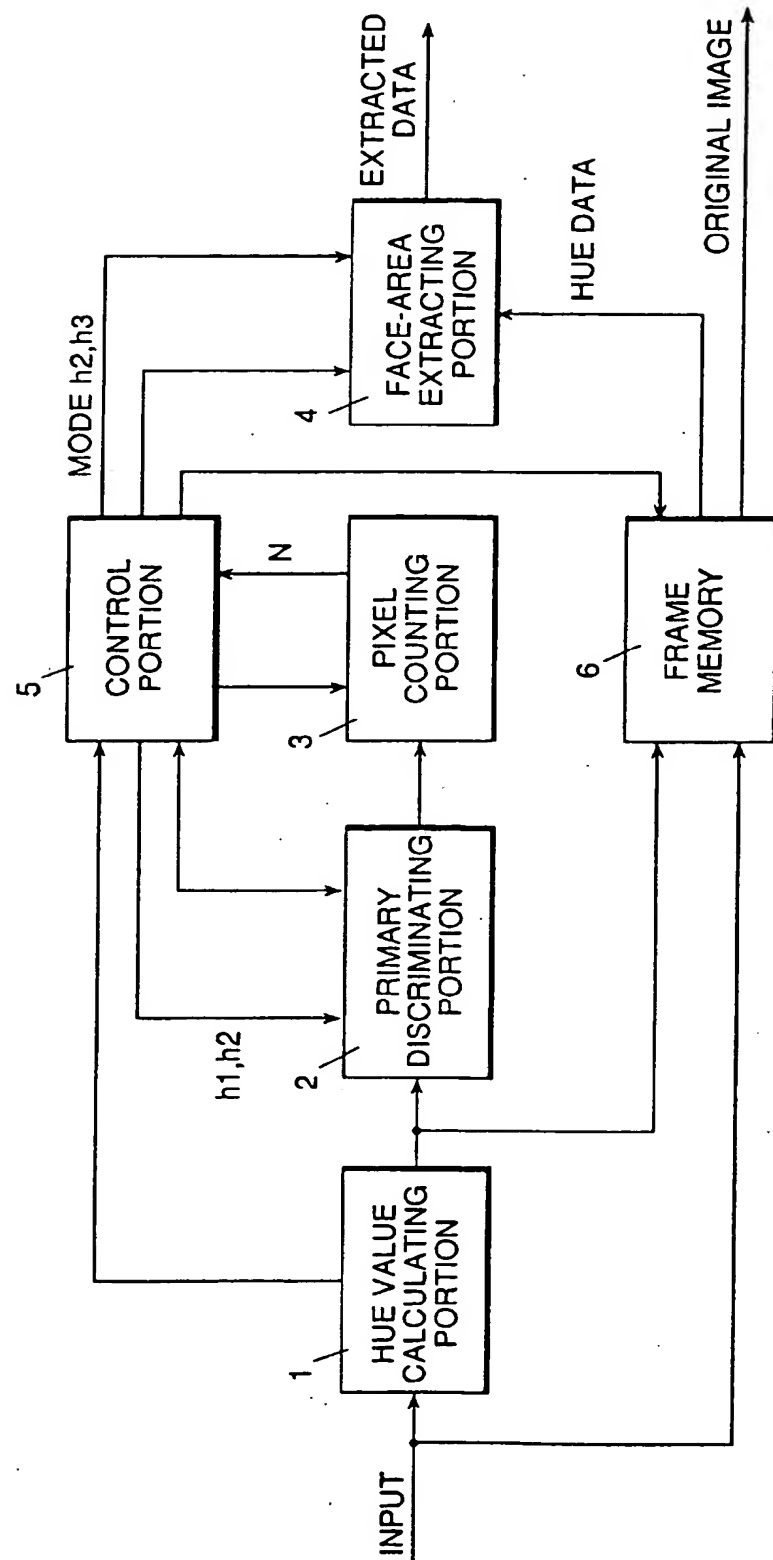


FIG.8

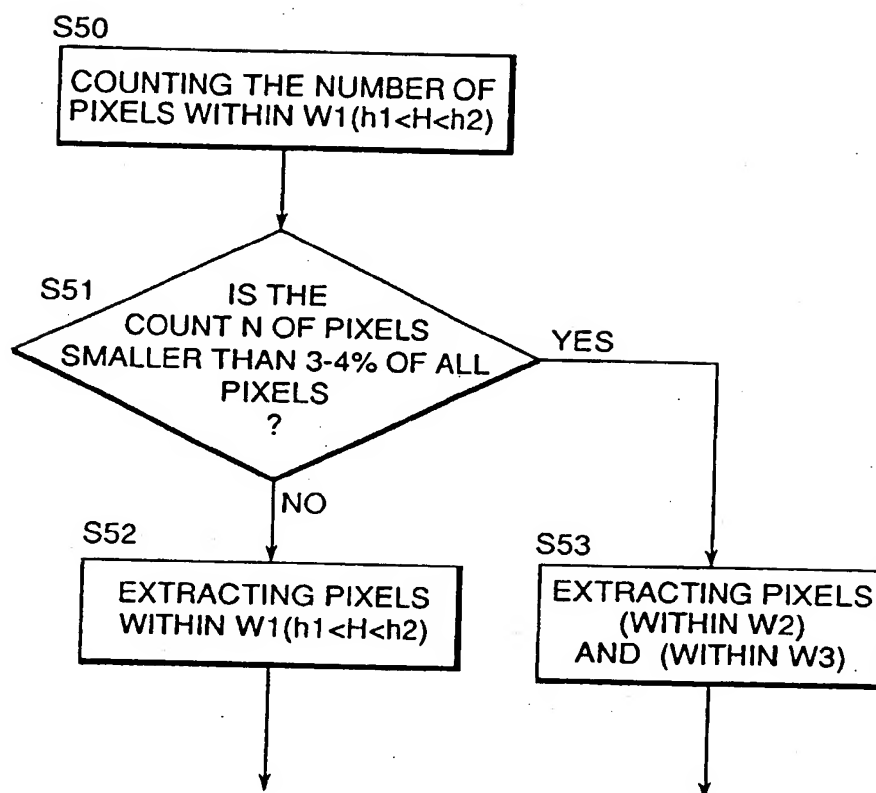


FIG.9

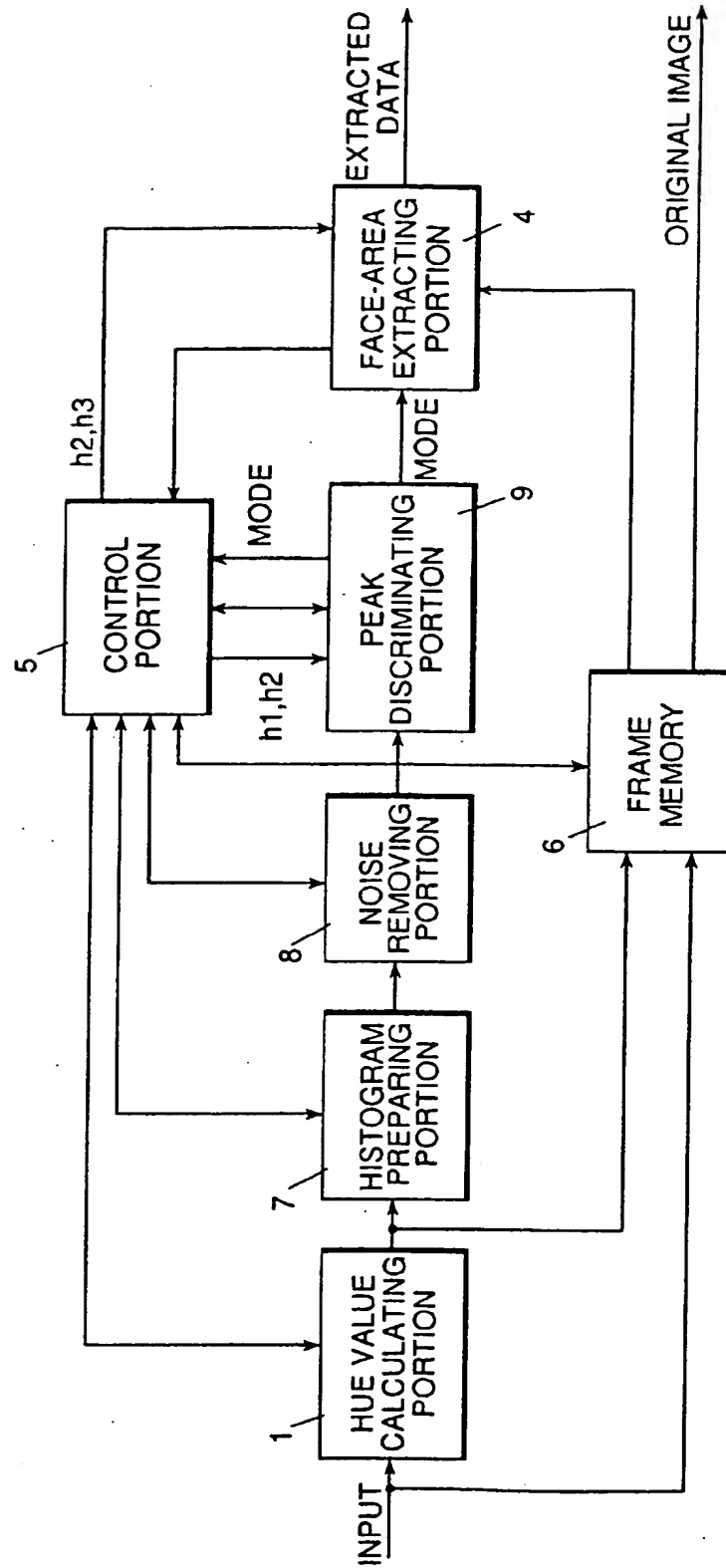


FIG.10

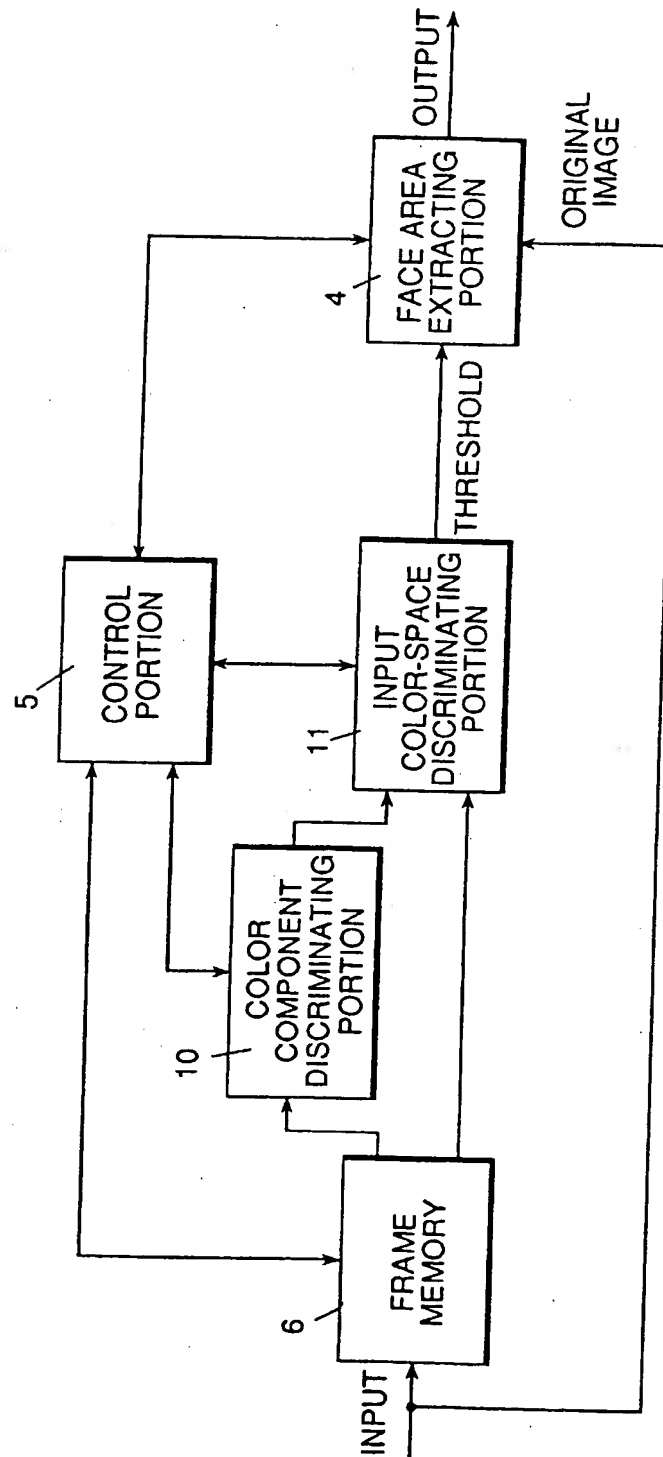




FIG.11

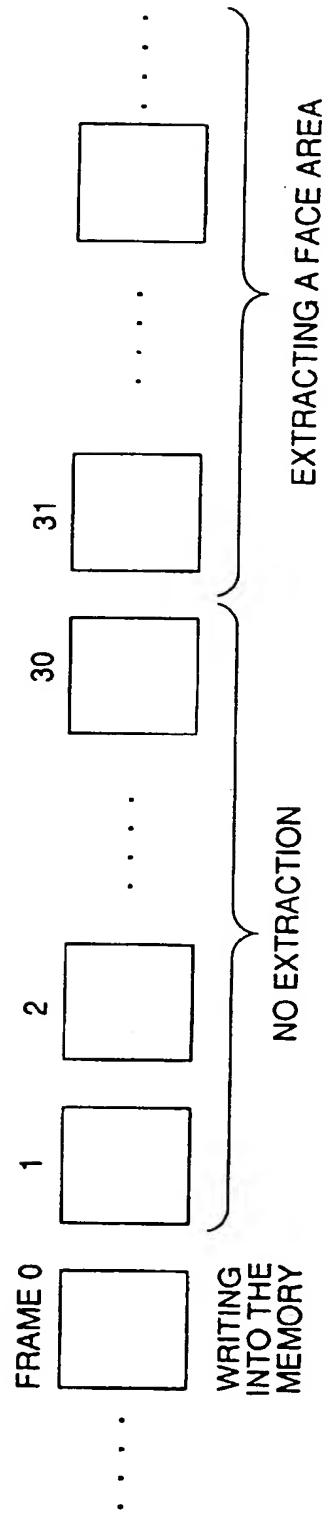
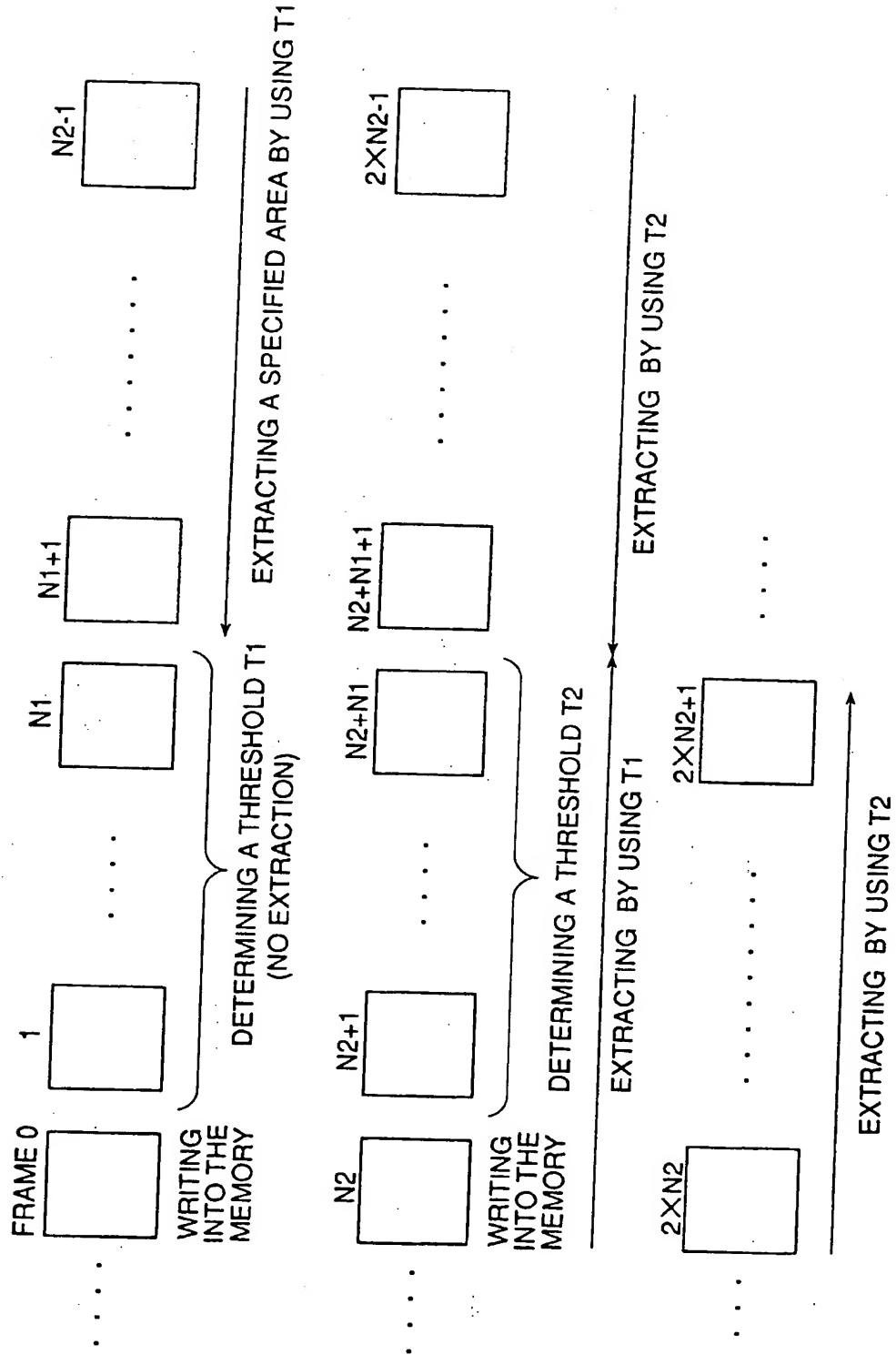
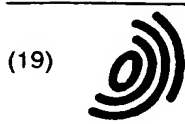


FIG.12





(19)

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(11)

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(12)

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(71) Applicant: SHARP KABUSHIKI KAISHA  
Osaka (JP)

(72) Inventor: Tomizawa, Naoki  
Chiba-shi, Chiba (JP)

(74) Representative: Brown, Kenneth Richard et al  
R.G.C. Jenkins & Co.  
26 Caxton Street  
London SW1H 0RJ (GB)

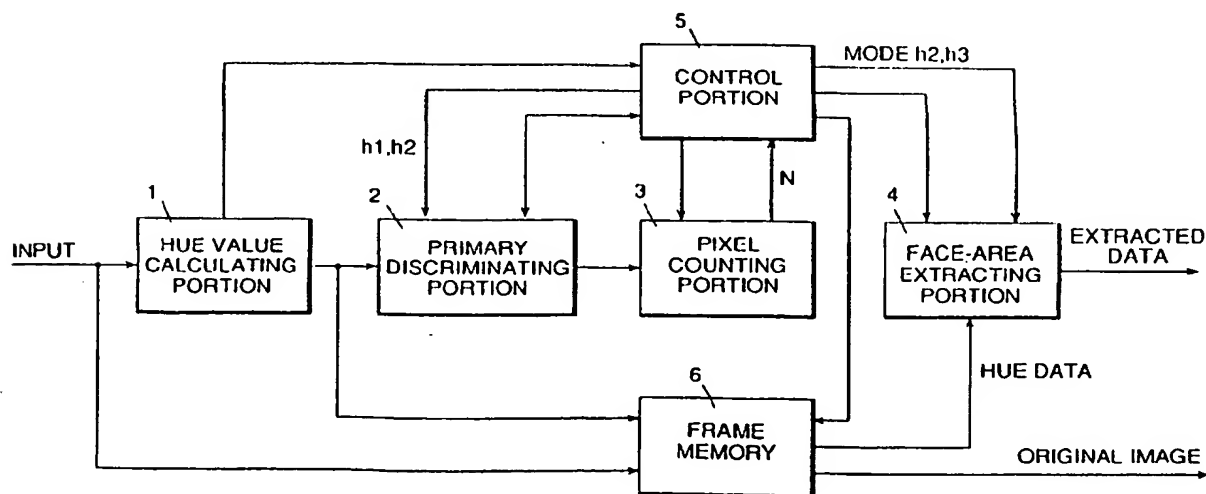
### (54) Specified image-area extracting method and device for producing video information

(57) A face (skin color) area of a person is extracted at a minimized error irrespective of different skin colors of the human races. A hue value calculating portion (1) determines a hue value from an input image (RGB signal). A primary discriminating portion (2) extracts pixels whose hue value lies in a specified range defined by limiting values outputted from a control portion (5). A pixel-counting portion (3) counts the extracted pixels. The

control portion (5) selects a threshold value for extracting a face area according to the count of the extracted pixels and outputs the threshold value to a face-area extracting portion (4) which in turn extracts a face area according to the threshold value.

The method and device are usable for video processing device, e.g. for producing video information suitable to use in video telephones and video conferences.

FIG.7



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European Patent  
Office

# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 96 30 5514

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
X A	EP 0 654 749 A (HITACHI EUROPE LIMITED) * column 8, line 9 - column 10, line 40; figure 5 *	1 2-11	H04N9/64 H04N7/15
A	EP 0 514 933 A (FUJI PHOTO FILM CO.) * the whole document *	1-11	
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 95, no. 2, 31 March 1995 & JP 06 309433 A (SONY CORP)	1-11	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
			H04N G06K
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 10 June 1997	Examiner Pigniez, T
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

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